

From the National Intelligencer.

Preserve Your Trees.

Dear Editors:—I have the pleasure of informing you that the communication you published in your paper last spring relative to the destruction of the elm trees which adorn your city, by throwing over them a decoction of tobacco, induced several gentlemen to try the experiment, and in every case it fully succeeded.

William T. Carroll, Esq., tried it on an elm near his dwelling, and he assures me not a worm was found on it.

Mr. Martin Ramanah, the enterprising keeper of the grounds at the War and Navy Departments, after ascertaining its complete success the elms, determined to try the experiment on the elm trees; and, though unaccounted for in the present time, throwing the decoction, and consequently preventing the flies from depositing their eggs, yet by little perseverance, he succeeded in driving the worms away from the trees; and they retained their vigor during the season whilst those in front of the President's house were completely dead.

The Commissioner of public buildings also tried the experiment on the four magnificent elms at the foot of the steps leading to the Capitol, which for several years past had been entirely stripped of their leaves, and the result was completely successful. Not a worm was found on the trees, and they retained their foliage to the close of the season.

Some difficulty may arise in the minds of many as to the precise time of throwing on the decoction. I will give them an inflexible rule, as soon as the leaves are well developed, they will be found to be perforated with small holes. This is produced by a bug, which feeds the leaf until it becomes a fly, and then deposits its eggs in the stem, about half an inch long, on the under side of the leaf. If the decoction be thrown on immediately, it will kill the bug entirely away; or if any eggs have been laid, it will destroy them completely. As soon as a crop of worms will be necessary about the time to give them another sprinkling. If

course be adopted by all interest, I have hesitation in saying that in two years time worms will be entirely exterminated. The expense is inconsiderable. half a barrel of the decoction, which can be made out of rose tobacco, or the washings of the spittoons in public offices, will be sufficient for a large tree.

As the elms and lindens are certainly the most ornamental trees, and as the worms have so easily exterminated it, is sincerely to be hoped that the public authorities, and all others interested, will give the experiment a fair trial, rescue those beautiful trees from destruction, and restore them to public confidence.

J. B.

Benefit of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper on the minds of a variety of children, writes as follows:—

I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars of all ages, and of all sexes, who have had access to newspapers, have been, as a rule compared to those who do not—

1st. Better readers, excelling in emphasis and pronunciation, and consequently reading more understandingly.

2nd. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3rd. They obtain a practical knowledge of Geography, in almost half the time that it takes others, as the newspapers has made them familiar with all the important places, wars, governments and doings on the globe.

They are better grammarians, for having more familiar with every variety of styles in newspapers, from the common place advertisement, to the finished and classical oration. As statesmen, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with greater accuracy. They write better compositions using proper language, containing more thoughts and more clearly and connectedly expressed. These young men who have been readers of newspapers for years, are always found among the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a great variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness, in the use of language.

Arnold's Relatives.

The sins of the fathers upon their children," sometimes signally visited. The last resident relative of Benedict Arnold, the traitor—was carried to the Norwich Poor House some four days ago by one of the Selectmen. She was cousin to the traitor, and remembers him well—and spoke with seeming regret and indignity of his been "driven from the country." She is ninety-two years old, and when taken from the miserable hotel where she and a sister of hers, who died three years ago, had lived solitary, and in abject poverty for many years, the poor old creature was sitting without a spark of fire to warm herself, although the day was one of the best of the season. We have never learned who marked the editor of the Norwich Free Press there was any reason, except in leprosy

belong to the traitor, whom it was their province to be ailed to, why this woman and sister, neither of whom was ever married, could have gone through life excluded from all intercourse by the inexorable bar of sin. Yet such is the fact; and it furnishes striking commentary upon the depth and height of that feeling of loathing and execration with which the name of Benedict Arnold is linked, now and forever, in the popular mind.

Treaty of Commerce with Persia.

Shortly after Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, arrived at his post, the Persian Ambassador at that Court, intimated to that his master, the Shah, was anxious to make a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States, and that he (the ambassador) was ready to enter into negotiations for that purpose, with any one duly empowered on our part.

Mr. Marsh communicated this information to Mr. Clayton, who forthwith transmitted to M. M. the requisite instructions and powder accordingly the last arrival from Europe gave home a treaty with Persia, made in conformity with those instructions, in which the United States is placed on a footing with most favored nations.

We may now send a Minister to Teheran, to open Consuls to Persian Ports, to open a new valuable trade for our nation, with a people who will eagerly buy our products and manufactures; for the ratification of the treaty between us and Persia may be regarded as an *unfait accompli*—N. Y. Herald.

Why is a kiss like the creation of the world? Because it is made out of nothing and produces good.

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